OR, Places We Didn’t Really Talk About in Class.
Getting to know you, getting to know allllllll about you….

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Geographically, southeast Asia is the region south of China and east of India, and is comprised of two parts: the mainland, and the maritime region.

Countries included in southeast Asia are: Cambodia, Laos, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, East Timor, Indonesia, the Philippines, Christmas Island, and Singapore.
SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Mankind reached the region approximately 45 thousand years ago, having moved into the region from the Indian subcontinent.

- It seems likely that mankind spread through the region using small, sea-worthy crafts sometime before 5000 BCE.

- Most of these early people practiced some form of animistic religions. Eventually, Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism would spread throughout the region.
  - Role of Southernization!
HINDUISM IN BALI

Balinese Hindu temple to Ganesh.
Contemporary Buddhist ceremony being performed in Java at Borobudur.
Mosque in Pati, Indonesia in the early 20th century.
• **Islam** reached southeast Asia by the **11th century**—particularly in Indonesia, where **trading cities** were established.

• Western European influence began arriving in southeast Asia in the **16th century**. Eventually, European powers would colonize significant amounts of the region.
  • Spice trade!
The Dutch East Indies / Indonesia:

- Formed through the Dutch East India Trading Company in the 1700s, the Dutch East Indies would gain its independence as Indonesia following World War II.
- During the early 1960s, an attempted Communist takeover of Indonesia resulted in nearly half a million deaths.
- Today, Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation on earth, has a mixed economic system, and is democratic.
French Indochina / Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos:

- **France** began relations with **Vietnam** as early as the *17th century* through missionary contacts.
- By the middle of the *19th century*, France had expanded its protectorate to include **Vietnam**, **Cambodia**, and **Laos**.
Note that Siam (Thailand) maintains its independence.
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Siam / Thailand:

- This kingdom was allowed to stay independent as a buffer state between French and British claims.
- During the late 19th century, King Mongkut and his son, King Chulalongkorn, promoted good relations with the west and western-style education. (Ever seen The King and I? That’s what the movie is about.)
The Philippines:

- There is evidence that the Philippine Islands were inhabited as early as **67 thousand years ago**.
- Due to their geographic location, the Philippine Islands were a **trade destination for China, India, Muslim traders, and Europeans**.
- In the 1600s, **Spain colonized the Philippines**, and would control the islands until 1898, when the **U.S. would occupy them** as a result of the **Spanish-American War**.
Lots and lots of little islands.
OCEANIA

- **Oceania** is a region encompassing the islands of the tropical Pacific Ocean between Asia and the Americas.
- The region is highly volcanic, and the islands are largely formed as a result of this volcanism—lots of chains of small islands isolated in the Pacific and South Pacific.
Micronesia

- The only native empire known to have originated in Micronesia was based in Yap (part of the Caroline Islands), and most famous for its enormous stone money.
- Much of Micronesia was colonized during the 17th century by Spain (Guam, for example), annexed by the United States after the Spanish American War, and contested by Japanese imperialism during World War II.
- Currently, Micronesia is particularly concerned with the effects of global climate change.
Polynesia

Most theories of mankind’s expansion through Polynesia rely on the idea of seafaring people traveling from island to island sometime between 2000 BCE and 1200 BCE.

- "Wayfinding," or navigation without instruments

People of the Polynesian culture group settled in the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Samoa, and any number of other Pacific Islands.

- Linguistic and cultural commonalities exist between all of these islands (ex. Hakas, poi, etc)
HAKA WEDDING
A big island with weird animals.
Aborigines probably settled between 30 to 60kya by land bridge and rudimentary water craft

- Likely came out of SE Asia, but not demonstrably related to modern Asian or Polynesian populations.
- Among the earliest human migrants out of Africa?

- Hunter-gather-scavenger lifestyle, organized in small kinship groups (*hordes*)
  - Pre-European contact population between 750,000 and 1.25 million?
  - No *domesticated animal* aside from the dingo, use of “*fire-stick farming*”?
  - Pre-literate, strong oral tradition (some stories even reference megafauna!)

**Australia**
AUSTRALIA

- Early Dutch contact with Australia in 1606 (not sustained); sustained European contact beginning in 1770 with the arrival of James Cook
  - British begin using Australia as a penal colony in 1788
- Colonial contact weakened Aboriginal societies—disease, agriculture, ranching, and industry resulted in:
  - Traditional populations being pushed further into the desert interior of Australia to avoid conflict
  - Deliberate policies to force Aborigines to accept Western culture
  - Intense racial, social, and economic discrimination of Aboriginal populations
- Gold rushes (late 19th c) and agriculture brought increased immigration to Australia, resulting in a semi-independent British federation in 1901.